

FOLEY'S FINE PAID AND HE IS FREE.

Young National Guardsman
Released Through the
Journal's Efforts.

Even the Warden Was Glad a
Friend in Need Had Se-
cured His Release.

Went at Once to His Home, Where
His Widowed Mother Gave
Him a Sweet Welcome.

THANKS FOR THE PAPER'S AID.

Michael Cusick, the Private of the
Twelfth, Is Also a Free Man—But
Plunkett Prefers to Serve
Out His Time.

Hugh Foley, the sole support of a widowed mother and
a thirteen-year-old sister, was confined in Ludlow Street
Jail because he failed to pay a fine of \$8.87 which a de-
linquency court of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.,
had administered. Foley claimed that he was unable to
attend drills owing to his having to work overtime to earn
money to support his family.

Hugh Foley, of Company H, Ninth Regi-
ment, N. G. S. N. Y., is a free man. He no
longer occupies a cell in Ludlow Street Jail.

soon was rattling uptown, homeward
bound. "It's good to be free," he then found
time to say. "I tell you, a man never
knows what freedom is until he is shut
up where he can't get out when he wants
to. They were very kind to me at the
jail. One of the keepers used to be a
marshal for my regiment and he knew me,
and Warden Roe and Deputy Warden
Finn were kindness itself.

"I'm awfully hungry. Won't I be glad
to get a good dinner? In the jail we had
coffee and bread for breakfast and tea and
bread for supper. For dinner we had—I
don't know what they call it; it was some
kind of fish. It wasn't a fish stew, for I
had to eat it with a spoon. Oh, it was
nicely cooked and was good clean food,
but it didn't do much to stop a big truck-
man's hunger."

"What's your opinion of the National
Guard?"

"I'm not down on it. It's a good thing,
and it couldn't be better. It's the laws I
don't like. I suppose some people might
say that I had no business to join when I
couldn't afford to keep up the dues or
spare the time to go to the drills.

"It was this way. When I joined the
regiment I had a first-class job. I was
making \$18 and \$20 a week. Then my em-
ployer failed and I didn't have the luck to
get another good job. I had to take what I
could get and that amounted to hard-
ly half my old earnings. So I had to get
out of the regiment or go to jail. They
wouldn't let me out, and so I went to
jail. What kind of a law is it that sent
me there? It's all right for the fellows
who can go to drills, but I couldn't, and I
didn't. Oh, it's all dead wrong."

Foley, when his mother's next flat at No.
224 West Fifty-sixth street was reached,
almost ran through the main doorway, and

stay in jail for fifteen years than pay one
cent to escape that law."

Plunkett is still in Ludlow Street Jail.
He says that times are slack and he did
not have any work when he was arrested,
and that he would rather pay his legal debt
by imprisonment than by outside work. It
is the second time, too, that he has suffered
such confinement.

CUSICK OUT OF JAIL, TOO.
Michael J. Cusick, the young member of
Company K, Twelfth Regiment, who was
locked up in Ludlow Street Jail for fail-
ing to pay \$15 fines for non-attendance
at drills, was discharged yesterday on an
order from Colonel Lieman Dowd, com-
mander of the regiment. Cusick's father had
haunted the armory, at the corner of
Columbus avenue and Sixty-second street,
nearly all night, half crazed at the idea
of his boy being a prisoner.

He called to see his son at 1 p. m. yes-
terday, and a short time afterward a
messenger arrived with the discharge pa-
pers, signed by the Colonel. Cusick, Sr.,
was waiting in the office of the jail when
the messenger arrived, and Warden Roe
himself went up and brought the young
man down. The boy will not be twenty-
one years old until May, and the fact of his
arrest caused a feeling of indignation
among his comrades.

JUST THOUGH HARSH Lawyers Discuss Merits and Defects of the Militia Regulation.

David McAdam, Justice of the Su-
preme Court: If the arrest of Hugh
Foley were anything but the operation of
military law it would be outrageous. I
do not see, however, that the law which

lites should live up to the regulations of
organization. But at the same time there
should be great care taken that the vio-
lating of the law do not become too arbi-
trary. When a young man, the sole sup-
port of a helpless mother and sister, is
thrown into jail for a violation of the
law, an injustice has been done, and the
justice of military law or any other law is
justified, not injured.

LAW FOR GUARDSMEN.

[Extracts from laws governing the Na-
tional Guard in New York.]
Delinquency Courts are of two kinds:

First—For Officers.
Second—For Enlisted Men.

A delinquency is a non-attendance, or being
late in attendance, at any drill, parade or
encampment, or meeting for instruction
ordered by competent authority, of which
proper information or warning has been
given, or any offense which may be
deemed not sufficiently grave to require
the action of a general court-martial.

The fines to be administered by the court
are to be not more than \$10 nor less than
\$5 for each delinquency of officers, and
not more than \$5 nor less than \$1 for en-

I don't think that a man ought to be
sent to jail except in extreme cases.
Three weeks ago I was fined \$1.25 for not
going to Creedmore for rifle practice, and
had to pay it, or I would have gone to
jail. Then there is camp duty. It is
necessary, I admit, but I lost a job last
Summer because I had to go to Peekskill.
This talk about employers not disciplin-
ing their men for disobedience to National
Guard duty is rot. The wholesale store
men and some of the big retail stores
may give a man leave of absence, but
that does not go with mechanics. If I
had not gone to camp I would have
been fined \$40. I escaped the fine and
lost my job. All I have been able to
earn since then has been \$12, that I
picked up in odd jobs. I would like to
see the jail go.

O. Olsen, corporal, Company K,
Twelfth Regiment: The Ludlow
Street Jail law for National Guardsmen
ought to be taken off the statute books.
It has been the cause of a great deal of
cruel treatment for men who were unfor-
tunate, and I do not think the men in the
National Guard of New York are of the
caliber that a punishment of that kind is
the only restraint that can effectually be
put upon disregard of the regulations. I
do not criticize the officers for enforcing
the law, but I think that the service
would not be injured by any alarming de-
gree by repealing it. One of our men
went down to the jail to-day, I under-
stand. I don't know anything about his
case, but it seems hard to send him there.

James Day, corporal, Company K,
Twelfth Regiment: I believe in
living up to the regulations, but a man
sometimes gets into such circumstances
that it is practically impossible for him
to fulfill his duties to the regiment. It
seems to me ridiculous to expect a work-
ing man dependent upon his daily wages
to pay fines when he is locked up in jail
and deprived of the power to earn any
money. Besides, the enforcement of this
law is the State something, in the
course of a year, as \$1 a day has to be
paid for keeping the prisoner in jail. I
would like to see some change, and I am
sure the majority of the privates in every
regiment would also.

James Wilson, private, Company K,
Twelfth Regiment: The Ludlow
Street Jail law does not do any good, in
my opinion, and sometimes it works harm.
Its repeal would not be detrimental to
the efficiency of the Guard. Most of the
men in this regiment are workmen, and
they are not in a position to stand the
indictment of fines; but, what is worse,
they can't stand a term in jail, loss of
their places and inability to look for a
new one.

Charles Zolt, private, Company K,
Twelfth Regiment: I endorse the
opinion of Corporal Olsen. I don't think
a man ought to be sent to jail for non-
payment of dues or fines. The dues
merge into fines, so practically, in many
instances, the fines are dues, and I am
opposed to the infliction of prison pen-
alties for failure to pay them. No
man should be sent to Ludlow Street
except in the worst cases. The repeal of
the present law would be welcomed by
the men in the poorer regiments. I am
sure, and we have just as much pride in
our efficiency as the Seventh's men have
in theirs.

VIEWS OF THE 22D. Men Condemn Confinement of Delinquent Comrades.

J. B. Graham, corporal, Company K,
Twenty-second Regiment: I
would like to see the confinement of mem-
bers of the National Guard in Ludlow
Street Jail for non-payment of dues re-
pealed. These fines are impracticable in
cases, for non-payment of dues, and prac-
tically a man is sent to jail because he
has not paid his dues. It is a cruel law,
and ought to be discontinued. Some other
method of maintaining discipline might
be found.

Charles R. Hendricks, private, Com-
pany K, Twenty-second Regi-
ment: Abolish the Ludlow Street Jail
law, say I. If a man cannot pay his
dues, or won't pay them, expel him. I
have been in the National Guard fifteen
years, and I don't think fear of going
to jail has had any beneficial effect upon
any man who was worth retaining in the
service. The law ought to be got
rid of.

James S. Maher, private, Company
K, Twenty-second Regiment: The
sending of men to Ludlow Street Jail
is an antiquated way of punishment for
offenses not serious enough to warrant
it. Expulsion ought to be compulsory, ef-
fective. Any man fit to do good service
will pay his dues, and if he does not
there will be no use in sending him to
jail. Get rid of him, and fill his place
with a better man, and one able to carry
out what he undertakes to do when he
joins.

Leroy Perry, private, Company K,
Twenty-second Regiment: Ex-
pulsion seems to me to be as effective a
way of disciplining the Guard as impris-
onment, and it would keep up the tone
of the regiment. No man who has to go
to jail ever feels the same when he gets out.
I would like to see the law changed, or
if that is impracticable, abolished. There
is no use confining a poor fellow in jail
when he can't get the few dollars neces-
sary to pay his fine, and keeping him
there until he has been scared into a
promise to do better in future. Of course
he will promise, but I don't think the
morale of his company will be elevated
by his experience.

FIFTY MEN CEASE FEEDING. Want More Wages for Working Wynkoop & Hallenbeck's Presses.

Fifty press feeders employed by Wyn-
koop & Hallenbeck, at Pearl and William
streets went on strike yesterday afternoon
for an increase of wages. The police were
sent for, as trouble was feared, but no
disturbance was reported.
The firm employs about 250 hands, in-
cluding compositors, pressmen, feeders,
stereotypers and others. The firm has
large contracts for State printing, and it
was said yesterday that the compositors
might strike in sympathy.

TO AID THE TAILORS.
Confederates and Cake Bakers' Union
No. 7, at its last meeting, held on
Wednesday night, decided to aid the
locked-out East Side tailors. With this
end in view the Joint Affiliation Com-
mittee of the bakers' unions was asked to give
financial aid to the locked-out men.

Nitrous Oxide Tank Explodes.
The residence of Dr. Otto H. Albanestus,
No. 376 Central avenue, Jersey City, was
destroyed by fire shortly before midnight
Thursday. The loss was \$15,000, fully in-
sured. The fire started in the Doctor's
laboratory. A 600-gallon tank of nitrous
oxide exploded while the department was
at work, and Fireman Beecher, of No.
12 engine, was badly burned about the
face and hands. The fire was the fourth
to occur within two years, and incendiarism
is rumored.

Accession to Brooklyn's Police.
The men who belonged to the Flatland
police force were sworn in as members
of the Brooklyn Police Department yester-
day. Young Jacob Worth, who was cap-
tain of the Flatland force, was elected
he declined it and refused to be sworn
in. He is a nephew of Jacob Worth, the
Republican leader.

OBJECT OF THE LAW. Men in the Twelfth Express Their Opinions Strongly.

Albert Henderson, private, Company
G, Twelfth Regiment: If it were
not for the law providing for the im-
prisonment of members of the National
Guard in Ludlow Street Jail our ranks
would be much fuller. I know a great
many young workmen, who would join
the ranks if it were not for that. They
have told me so. It is a young fellow
working for wages it is pretty hard to
attend all the drills, and when the fines
mount up he cannot pay. I am heartily
in favor of the repeal of the Ludlow
Street Jail law. It can't make a man
pay up if he has not the money, and it
degrades every man who is sent there.

J. C. Earl, private, Company G,
Twelfth Regiment: Discipline is
all right, but these fines come pretty
hard on a fellow working for wages, and

John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate: There
are two sides to be considered in this
question. First, there is the legal side.
I take it that the law was not made
without its having first been advocated
by prominent military men all over the
State. These men knew the situation and
they knew the demands of the National
Guard of this State, so that I can hardly
believe that they favored an unjust law.
On the other hand, there is the senti-
mental side. I never yet knew any law
which made imprisonment for debt
possible to end in the collecting of many
debts. The Stillwell act, for instance,
was on the statute books for years. It
was a severe law, calling for a lengthy
imprisonment for debt, yet when it was
abolished no one cried. Possibly that
might be the effect in case the present
military debt imprisonment law was abo-
lished. But, after all, it is a question for
military men and not for civilians to de-
cide. My opinion is only that of a lay-
man.

George Gordon Battle, Assistant
District Attorney and member
of the Seventh Regiment, N. G.
S. N. Y.: In my opinion it is a good
law, but it is at the same time a law
which should be administered in the most
careful manner lest hardships to citizens
result. I have yet to hear of a member
of the Seventh Regiment to be imprisoned
for non-payment of any fine administered
by a delinquency court.

T. J. McManus, Deputy Assistant Dis-
trict Attorney: I think that disci-
pline must be maintained in the National
Guard, and a law which does this is a
proper one. A man who joins the State mi-



where he had been placed upon a warrant
charging him with failure to pay a fine of
\$8.87, administered by a delinquency court
in his regiment as a punishment for being
absent eight times from drills.

It was just 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon
when Warden Roe received \$8.87, the sum
which Foley could not pay, and which was
the cause of his detention. The money was
handed to the Warden by a Journal repre-
sentative, and the Warden smiled and said
that it was with pleasure that he received it.

"I am glad the boy is to have his free-
dom," he added, "and I am glad the Journal
has come to his aid. His was a case for a
good deed. Foley was unfortunate in his
National Guard career, and I am pleased
that he is to be free."

FOLEY SENT FOR.
Then Warden Roe turned to Deputy
Warden Finn, who had taken an interest in
turning to the left on the ground floor,
quickly opened the door. The young man,
mother sat in one corner of the room sew-
ing. She looked up in surprise.

"Oh, Hugh! It's my Hugh!" half laughed,
half sobbed the mother. She hung around
his neck, patting him apparently to see
if it was really Hugh in the flesh.

"Mother! mother!" laughed Hugh, while
the tears stood in his eyes. "Don't take
on so. Don't you see there is some one
with me?"

WELCOMED BY THE NEIGHBORS.
Hugh told the story amid many sobs and
prayers from his mother. Mrs. Foley
listened intently, and when Hugh told of
the cell he slept in, she looked indignant.
Soon the tiny three-roomed flat was filled
with neighbors. Other mothers cried in
sympathy with Mrs. Foley, and everybody
crowded around him and welcomed him home.

FOLEY THANKS THE JOURNAL FOR HIS FREEDOM.
young Foley, and requested him to send to
the cell in which the young workman was
confined. Soon Foley appeared in the
Warden's private office, his face plainly re-
vealing his bewilderment. "He could not un-
derstand why Warden Roe was smiling.

"You are a free man, Hugh," Warden Roe
said kindly.

"Yes," added Deputy Warden Finn, "I
am glad to let you out, Foley. But don't
forget that if it hadn't been for a good
friend you would have had to serve here
twenty days."

For several seconds Foley could hardly
understand his good fortune. When he
finally did his face lighted up wonderfully.

"I am a rough sort of a fellow," he said,
"and I don't know how I can express just
what I feel. I am thankful, though. Do
you know how my mother is?"

ANXIOUS TO GET HOME.
Foley was so anxious to go home that he
almost ran to the Grand street station, and
the Second avenue elevated road, and

SENATOR FRYE'S ROUSING APPEAL.

He Wants Congress to Ask
Russia to Occupy
Armenia.

The United States Would Sup-
port Her in the Protection
of Christians.

American Citizens Should Be Pro-
tected in Turkey and Every-
where at Any Cost.

WHERE HE ADMIRES GREAT BRITAIN.

When an English Subject Was Made Cap-
tive by the Abyssinians 8,000 Soldiers
Were Sent to Release Him
from Theodore's Dungeon.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Two very
important events have occurred to-day re-
garding the Armenian atrocities and their
relation to the United States. The Senate
to-day passed Mr. Cullom's concurrent res-
olution pledging the support of Congress
"in any policy that then President
may undertake, however vigorous,
for the protection and security of
American citizens in Turkey and
upon the persons or property of
said citizens."

If the House shall on Monday concur in
this resolution and the President shall
properly instruct our Minister at Constan-
tinople, he will under authority grant him
by the sublime Porte, as made known to
the State Department to-day, secure admis-
sion to the devastated regions of Asia Mi-
nor for Clara Barton and her associates.

When her party of relief leave the
steamer at Southampton on Tuesday next
they will learn that their safe conduct is
guaranteed provided they do not march
under the emblem of the cross. They will
probably be safer if they do not go as Red
Cross deliverers, because the fanatical feel-
ing of the Moslems is so intense that noth-
ing short of an armed convoy could insure
the safety of the ladies.

Patriotism broke out in the Senate to-
day in a new form. The Monroe doctrine
had its lining yesterday, and to-day the
cause of suffering humanity received en-
thusiastic endorsement. Senator Cullom,
always grave and stately in his demeanor
when addressing his fellow members, called
up his resolution which had been re-
ported from the Committee, and spoke
with deep feeling about the massacres that
have shocked the civilized world. He de-
clared that more than two hundred vil-
lages had been utterly destroyed; that
among the people whose lives had been
sacrificed and whose property had been
burned, were many American citizens.

He insisted that it was time for the
United States to take some action, but
that appeal should first be made to the
governments of Europe that had signed the
Berlin treaty.

He then quoted the sixty-first and sixty-
second sections of that treaty between the
Ottoman Empire and Great Britain, Ger-
many, Austria, France, Italy and Russia.
They read as follows:

The sublime Porte undertakes to carry
out without further delay the ameliorations
and reforms demanded by local regula-
ments in the provinces inhabited by the
Armenians, to guarantee their security
against the Christians and Kurds. It will
periodically make known the steps taken
to this effect to the Powers and will superin-
tend their application.

"The sublime Porte having expressed the
wish to maintain the principle of religious
liberty, to give it the widest scope, the con-
tracting parties to the said treaty, in their
solemn declaration. All persons shall be ad-
mitted, without distinction of religion, to
give evidence before the tribunals. Liberty
and the outward exercise of all forms of
worship are assured to all, and no lin-
ing shall be offered either to the
hierarchical organization of the various
communities, or to their relations with
their spiritual chiefs."

The resolution further declares that the
intent and object of these provisions are
to place the Christian subjects of the
Porte under the protection of the other
signatories of the treaty and to secure
to Christian subjects full liberty of re-
ligious worship; that the American people
have heard with horror of the recent out-
rages and massacres of which the Christian
population of Turkey have been made the
victims, and the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States, in
the interest of humanity, deem it an im-
perative duty to call upon the European
nations that under the treaty referred to
have guaranteed religious liberty, to stay
the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence.

The President is then requested to com-
municate these resolutions to the Govern-
ments that signed the treaty. Then fol-
lows the sting on the end quoted above
in the first paragraph, which breathes de-
termination to enforce justice if the other
powers longer hesitate to act.

LET RUSSIA TAKE ARMENIA.
Senator Frye said: "It has been indicated
on the floor of this Chamber that there
has been neglect on the part of the com-
mittee and on the part of Congress to take
notice of the horrible condition of affairs
in Turkey. From letters I have received,
I believe the suffering people of Armenia
have looked upon Congress as moving very
slowly in this affair. I desire in behalf
of the Committee on Foreign Relations to
say that at the last session of the last
Congress two missionaries appeared here
from Armenia, both of whom I knew per-
sonally, and one of whom was formerly a
resident of my own city. They stated the
grievances, the troubles, the massacres
and their fears. They were asked to sug-
gest a remedy, and they said to the com-
mittee that in their judgment if a consulate
could be established at Erzeroum and an-
other at Harpoot and Consuls appointed,
then there would be no trouble in that
great interior, because the eye of America
would then be upon it. In less than a
week after that the Committee on Foreign
Relations reported a bill establishing two
consulates, one at Erzeroum and the other
at Harpoot, and it became a law. The

President of the United States appointed
the Consuls.

"Surely the committee and Congress did
everything then as expeditiously as any-
body could ask, and did exactly what the
missionaries desired should be done. Tur-
key refused to execute its two Consuls. I
do not know what the executive de-
partment has done or can do as to that re-
fusal, but pressure ought to be brought to
bear that when there can be no objection to
the persons appointed as Consuls the ex-
ecutive shall be granted.

"Consider this incident. If the Consul
appointed to Harpoot had been received by
Turkey and had gone to that city, if a
consular building had been provided, and
an American flag raised, more than 20,000
lives might have been saved. One of the
most terrible massacres perpetrated any-
where in Turkey took place at that point.

"The good people of the United States
have expended in Turkey over \$6,000,000
for one single purpose—to improve and bet-
ter the condition of the people of that
country. They have erected as fine col-
leges as there are in the world, which are
maintained by American money. They
have educated thousands and hundreds of
thousands of Russians, Armenians, who
are subjects of Turkey. It has been a work
of wonderful benefit, a work that has had a
marvellous success, and yet it is absolutely
stopped to-day. That American capital is
now held up. At Harpoot the American
colleges were burned down and Americans
were compelled to flee for their lives.

"I do not know how far the United
States can interfere in Turkey. I am in
favor of Mr. Turrell's resolution as an ex-
pression of our opinion about the wrong trans-
acted there. After the powers of Europe have
waited a solid year, looking each other in
the face with auspicious eyes and not dar-
ing to make a move lest the other shall re-
ceive a benefit, I would have Congress
memorialize Russia and say to her, 'Take
Armenia into your possession. Protect the
lives of the Christians there, and the
United States of America will stand behind
you with all its power.'

"That is the memorial and resolution I
would wish passed. It is high time for us
to act. American citizens are suffering
there. I care not what our Minister re-
ports to the State Department. I know
from a better authority than Minister Ter-
rell—that is, from the headquarters of the
Foreign Missions of the United States—that
these tragedies are going on. I do not
know what Mr. Turrell's reports have been
to the State Department, but I do know
that American citizens and American prop-
erty are being interfered with day by day
in the interior of Armenia. I know that
citizens of this land do not receive the pro-
tection of the Turkish Government there."

"If Great Britain owned a college worth
\$1,000,000 at Harpoot, and by Turkish or-
ders that college had been burned down,
and if the teachers, being British sub-
jects—had been compelled to flee for their
lives, does Senator Mills believe that the
voice of Great Britain would have been
silent? Does he believe that a demand
would not have been made at once for dam-
ages for the destruction of that property,
and that British subjects would not have
been protected?"

Mr. Mills—"There is some difference be-
tween the Government of Great Britain
and that of the United States. The Sen-
ator from Maine is now speaking in the
Congress of the United States, that has the
sole power to declare war and use the
armed power of this Government. It is
not so with Great Britain. There the King
can make war whenever he pleases. If my
friend would be for war I do not know,
but that I would go with him. Wherever
the people of the United States residing in
foreign countries are not protected by those
Governments I would send warships and
bombard their seaports, as Jefferson did
in 1802."

SENATOR FRYE LOVES NOT ENGLAND.

Mr. Frye—"I have no doubt that the Sen-
ator would, and I agree with him entirely
in his theory about the protection of Ameri-
can citizens. I do not cite Great Britain
because I am fond of her. (Everybody
looked toward Senator Wolcott.) One could
not help admiring the glowing eulogy of
England so eloquently uttered by the junior
Senator from Colorado, but I dissented
from almost every word of the speech. I
do not love Great Britain. I recognize her
power on land, her magnificent dominion
on the sea, but I dissent that in all our life,
as colour and republic, she has never done
us a kind act or offered us a helping hand.
While we were hers her conduct toward us
was antagonistic to all our interests, re-
pressive of our industries, domineering, un-
just and despotic, so that we were com-
pelled to rebel."

"To us as a Republic she has not been
any more friendly. I cannot forget that
for fifty years she has treated us about one
'flag of the free,' our Declaration of Inde-
pendence, our asserted equality of man,
while we had black men in bondage and
put manacles on ankle and hand. And yet,
when the South rebelled—undertook by
arms to establish another republic, whose
corner stone should be slavery forever—she
was prompt to recognize its belligerent
rights; aided France to establish a mon-
archy in Mexico, a perpetual menace to us;
built, fitted out and manned ships to de-
stroy our commerce; did all in her power
to establish the Confederacy, so that she
might have a commercial ally."

"The British navy are no friends of
ours. Now she has been sitting quietly
watching the Armenians murdered because
they were Christians, when she was one of
the very agencies agreeing to protect their
lives or compel Turkey to do so, and she
had the power in her hand to do it. So I
say, regardless of what Great Britain might
have thought, if I had had my way Con-
gress would have memorialized Russia at
once to take possession of Armenia and the
United States would back her in doing it."

"Now, so far as American citizens are
concerned, I would protect them there and
everywhere at any cost. We never agreed
that the Dardanelles should be closed to
us. There cannot be found a line in the
policy of the United States of America that
ever permitted any great navigable water
to be closed to our ships, not one. On the
contrary, we have been ready to go to war
at any time to keep navigable waters open
to our flag. We have never assented to
the agreement of the concerning nations
over there that the Dardanelles shall be
closed. If it were necessary to assault
American citizens and their property I
would order United States ships of war, in
the Dardanelles and plant themselves there
Constantly and demand that American
citizens should have the protection that
they are entitled to."

JERSEY CITY WATER CO. TO APPEAL.
The Jersey City Water Company, whose
\$8,000,000 contract with Jersey City for a
permanent supply of pure water was set
aside by the New Jersey Supreme Court
Thursday, will appeal. Notice will be
served within a few days.

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